

The Messenger.

NORTHERN LEGISLATION AND VIEWS.

The Troy (N. Y.) Press copies from The Messenger what was said relative to the negroes in their religious associations passing resolutions in condemnation of rapes. We do not know that our suggestion that these resolutions of censure become general among negro bodies meets the approval of the Troy paper, perhaps, sent to us by some one who is not in sympathy with the wise and considerate movement of the Bannister Baptist Association of Virginia, colored. But be that as it may, our New York state contemporary is surprised that The Messenger failed to make the suggestion to the white churches. It says:

"If the white churches of the south, in the meantime, would unite in the condemnation of the hellish and murderous crime of lynching, taking a stand strongly for law and social order, the probability of the action recommended by our southern contemporary would be greatly increased. It is curious that this suggestion did not occur to The Messenger. In communities where the race which plumes itself of superiority degenerates into a mob frequently and slaughter is expected offensively and wantonly brutality and without forms of law, a reform movement should begin in their churches. Yet we hear of no white church in the south that has taken organized action against this barbarian practice, which is injuring the south in the eyes of civilization."

In some southern cities, and in many parts of the south, distinguished and influential ministers have written and preached against lynchings. White judges and others have spoken and published in severe condemnation. But until lately the large negro churches all over the south were silent as to rapes, but very pronounced as to lynchings, denouncing them quite in the style of the Press at Troy, N. Y. If the editor will visit the south and bring his family—wife and daughters—and will farm in some secluded section he will begin to see how very insecure is home life, and how frail the protection furnished to the females. The fact is neither the Troy man nor any of his neighbors understand the situation in the south. But he is probably like so many others of the cock-sures up north, he can deal with the utmost wisdom with the negro problem, the greatest the south has to consider, and can exactly determine what is best for the whites to do in the matter of lynchings. He ought to understand that without the devilish rapes there would be no "wanton brutality" visited upon black brutes. Let the rapes cease, and punishment for rapes will cease with it.

The southern whites are a hundred times more anxious for rapes and hangings to cease than far away sympathizers can possibly be. It seems to us that not long ago there was a big racket near the Press editor's home over a threatened lynching. If the churches in the south should speak out in condemnation of lynchings they would be doing their duty, but they should by no means omit condemning also the brutal, cruel rapes and murders that produce the violations of law so much regretted. We think that there have been outspoken condemnations of lynchings in the south by white religious bodies. Does the Press condemn rapes along with lynchings? Or is it only one-sided?

Some one has sent us a copy of the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin in which the Messenger's article appears and an editorial. It commends the good sense of the Virginia colored Baptists in their deliverances against rapes by fellows of their own race—they can not be called men. It also commends the negro republican convention to lately met at Dallas, Texas, and their free condemnation of rapes by negroes. The president of the convention said that "steps should be taken by the better element of blacks to reduce the number of rape fends, and an equally determined effort by the better element of whites to secure greater respect for the law," and called upon his fellows to "condemn the wrong in the colored race as readily as they do in others."

The New York Evening Post thinks good will come to the country if the spirit of the two bodies referred to already shall "permeate both races." The Connecticut paper says:

"It is to be hoped that this spirit will be shown by the colored people in all parts of the country. It is the best way to prevent crime and promote good citizenship."

The Messenger warmly indorses and gives hearty Amen! There is only a small element of devils in the negro race in the south who are doing so much infernal meanness and stirring such excitement and provoking such swift retaliation and punishment. Surely, the men of the black race who keep hands off and have no sympathy with the brutes who ravine and ruin must see that the peace, order and safety of society are much involved in putting an end to the epidemic of crime expressed in murders and rapes. They should all over the south unite in one political voice of condemnation.

North Carolina, with but one bad exception in more than two years, is dealing with rapists in the regular constituted courts. Two black scoundrels are awaiting execution now. Recently at Newberry, a town in South Carolina, the people let the law deal with a negro who outraged a white woman of character. Of course when the brutal deed was done there was intense feeling and most naturally, most rea-

sonably. But conservatism, patience, regard for law had their proper effect and the criminal was tried and after five months of delay was executed. Let the courts try, but let not the patience of outraged people be taxed with five months delay between the time of the brutal violation of a white woman's person and the death. Swift, unerring justice is the best way to allay aroused anger and stop all purposes or thoughts of sending Judge Lynch to hold his court.

HOME FOLKS.

There is an unpleasant personal controversy in the newspapers between Colonel Fred Olds and Judge Walter Clark. We will not go into particulars. We shall not believe anything in the least detrimental to the character of Justice Clark as a gentleman of high honor, sense of propriety and ability. Nor will we believe that Colonel Olds deliberately, intentionally misrepresents the distinguished member of the supreme court.

We never read The Caucasian, and have not done so in some years. We see articles clipped from it in exchanges, but rarely give them a moment's consideration. We sometimes read what is said by others of some of the deliverances of the accidental senator. We learn from The Washington Messenger of 30th ult., that the great senator challenged a statement in this paper as to the impossibility of getting a verdict against a negro for rape with negro jurors. When The Messenger's article appeared we had seen no account of a hanging of a negro rapist by the consent of negro jurors. Since then, perhaps, two exceptions have been found. We believe in two trials resulting in guilty a negro jurymen was of the panel. Our article was based on general information drawn from exchanges. In this county, the condition is such as to race prejudice and antagonisms that both Judge Sutton and Solicitor Richardson, neither a democrat, commented upon it at the last court held here. The Washington Messenger takes the view we presented. It gives the history of a trial in Beaufort county. The jury composed of whites was of unusual intelligence. We copy:

"Not only were the whites impressed with their intelligence, but the colored also. In proof of this we received a letter for publication from one of our leading colored men indorsing the selection of such a jury and saying whatever the verdict might be from such a jury the colored people would be content. This was all well enough had the prediction of this colored man been true, but no sooner had the jury rendered the verdict of guilty the whole colored population protested and collections were taken up in at least one of their churches, a festival was organized to raise funds to save this man from the gallows. The truth is, the race prejudice is so strong in the negro that his eyes are blinded to all justice and right in a trial between one of their own color and the white man. What is true in Warren county is not true neither in Wilmington or Beaufort county."

State governments appear to have undergone as radical changes lately as distinguished jurists and constitutional writers contend has taken place in the form of government under which we are living by reason of the ruin wrought by the great war. Governor Russell is now sitting as a judge at Raleigh trying two members of the railway commission arraigned before him. It is funny but it looks very revolutionary and subversive. If the people do not get together and put a stop to new theories, new laws and new interpretations and injunctions where will it end?

The Beaufort Herald, edited by a Methodist, who strongly indorses Kluge, has this to say of "Blood Money and Colleges":

"One of the live topics of the hour, is the criticism of colleges for accepting donations from men who have made their money by questionable methods. . . . Again, it is only a sentiment, that regards money as contaminated by the means of its acquisition. For that matter, a bar-keeper's money would feed a beggar or support a mission as well as the money of a saint. . . . A church or college has no business to question a giver as to how he came by the gift, take it and use it to the glory of God and the good of the people—the use consecrates the gift."

We make no comment upon this most extraordinary deliverance. Is that the teaching and doctrine of the southern Methodist church?

Our esteemed contemporary, The Asheville Gazette, gave publicity to a statement that Mr. George Vannorvelt would erect in that town an hospital to cost \$100,000. It was an error. The Gazette was berated and censured. In a recent issue its editor gives this statement which we fully credit: "As to The Gazette's course in this matter, while we regret exceedingly that we gave publicity to misleading and untruthful statements, we made the publication in good faith, and from information as to the main allegations of the story and all its details that came to us unsolicited from an authority that we considered excellent. We were given positive assurance by a person whom we had no reason to doubt that what we published was absolutely correct and that other facts regarding the hospital would promptly be forthcoming."

It is a pity that rich Mr. Vander-

bilt does not purpose building and endowing such an hospital as was first designated. It would be a blessing to suffering humanity. He could hardly bestow a nobler charity.

The sense of security against sudden emergencies from croup and bronchitis, felt by those who are provided with a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, would be cheaply purchased at ten times the cost of that remedy. In all lung complaints it is prompt to act and sure to cure.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The fall novels will be in flood. Among those who will publish are Walter Besant, Crawford, Mrs. Steel, Barrie, and so on. When over 2,000 novels are published each year it is extremely necessary to be very careful in selection.

Mr. Frederick Harrison, one of the best of English living writers and a most competent critic, is to publish soon a "Life of William the Silent." The sweet and engaging character of the late Mrs. Oliphant is being presented in many English publications. Mr. W. W. Tulloch writes of her in "London Bookman" as follows:

"In her own house she was everything that was gracious and generous, hospitable and considerate. One met there very pleasant, but seldom very intellectual or literary, people. She used to say that she liked ordinary human people best. One who knew her well—a clever man, though he disclaims the distinction—writes me that his impression when in her society was 'one of wonder that a person of such intellectual ability, of such varied and extensive reading, and such a powerful writer, could take any pleasure or interest in the conversation of a person like myself.' But the fact is, she did not care for people too obviously intellectual or literary."

Mr. T. C. DeLeon, a well known southern writer, has published another novel called "Crag-Nest." We have seen it well praised in a southern daily.

Mr. J. H. Turner, of England, has published a book on the now very famous Bronte family made so by the genius of two obscure young women, and the gifts of a third—all sisters—Charlotte, Emily and Anne. Mr. Turner writes in vindication of the father's character, Rev. Patrick Bronte, of the Established church. Some one—an old man—is reported in "To-Day," an English monthly, as saying:

"Charlotte always wore a green dress—rather a dull shade—some sort of stuff, not silk, certainly. Why, I've known that lady sit silent throughout a whole evening! Fancy that! Never opened her lips; but her eyes were busy all the time! And she could speak, too! Your modern women only gabble!"

The celebrated historian and critic of France, now deceased, H. A. Taine, is often wrongly called Henri. The London Quarterly Review for July made it. His real name was Hippolyte Adolph Taine.

The great Oxford English dictionary, edited by Dr. Murray, has at last finished the D. This great undertaking has been in course of preparation between thirty and forty years. It will hardly be completed before A. D. 1910, although the material gathered for the other words in the alphabet is very great.

An Englishman, W. F. Poe, some time ago published a two volume biography of the late fine wit, very successful playwright and great orator, Richard Sheridan. We have seen no special notice of it and do not know anything of its real value.

We certainly have great admiration for the pure, noble, great Gladstone. He is indeed a marvel. He is a busy man in study and writing books and essays and will be 88 in December next if he lives. We have less confidence in his taste in literature than in anything else. He has heretofore given indorsement to new novels that failed to justify his good opinion. The famous Lord Macaulay, a contemporary who died in 1859, of Mr. Gladstone, and in the thirties, we think it was, reviewed Mr. Gladstone's first book, "Church and State," had a very doubtful, careless taste in novels, and relished the poor as well as the good. Mr. Gladstone is recently reported as saying that in this century there had been but two great novelists—Sir Walter Scott and George Eliot. If that is his judgment then his defect of taste and judgment is made still more apparent. Scott is first of course. We have written a dozen times in the last quarter of a century that he was the greatest creative mind since Shakespeare, and in any land. We do not doubt it in the least. As to George Eliot she was undoubtedly a writer of high mental gifts, and her novels are very superior, putting her at the head of all female writers in modern times. Her best novels are her earliest, because after awhile she ceased to aim so much at story as to be a teacher and reformer. Her later novels are extremely intellectual, are heavy and far less artistic and dramatic. By almost a consensus of opinion among British critics of the last thirty years Thackeray outranks all novelists of the Victorian reign. We have no doubt that the judgment is sound and just. He was the greatest master as to style of all British novelists. We would say that after Thackeray in pure genius and charm Dickens stands next. And that too beyond doubt is the judgment of the British literati. He was greater than Mary Ann Evans, whose literary name is better known—"George Eliot." He is not so ponderous, speculative, philosophical and mystical as the great woman was, but creative, brilliant, amusing, humorous.

SHARPS AND FLATS.

Some years ago there was newspaper talk of the building of an air ship the material to be used to be the then new metal (if we are not mistaken) of aluminum, a word often misspelt in newspapers. It fell through and we have heard nothing of the scheme since. The other day, however, we saw it stated that the technical magazine known as "Industrial News" published among many contracts the following notice:

"The Pittsburg Reduction Company is in receipt of an order from the Atlantic and Pacific Aerial Navigation Company for 120 sheets of aluminum, hardened with one per cent. of copper. These sheets are 16 feet long, two feet wide and 1-100 of an inch in thickness. They are intended for an air ship which is said will prove of commercial value, and that the orders placed are only the first of a number."

So there is fresh talk and a new plan to build an air ship of aluminum after all. Whether it will do the work when finished is beyond our understanding. It must be recalled that of all mortals known the one selected is the very lightest. An exchange says that it is two and one-half times heavier than water.

Senator Gallinger is a republican senator from New Hampshire. He has been unfortunate in his criticism of Hon. Carl Schurz, the ablest German ever in the United States probably, and a man of conspicuous talents as a writer in English as his prepared speeches and "Life of Henry Clay" amply show. He left the republican party when Charles Sumner, Senator Doolittle and some other senators left it, and for reasons which they gave. But Schurz, and perhaps the others, returned to the party and voted for their candidates. Mr. Schurz has supported Grover Cleveland whenever he has been a candidate. He may at bottom have regarded him as mainly a republican with some differences. He also voted for McKinley and a high robber tariff. We are no special admirer of his political movements and inconsistencies. We know his ability and when Mr. Gallinger called him "a traitor to the republican party," whatever the motive or whatever the basis of truth in the accusation he opened the way for "the retort courteous" and he got it. We find the following quoted from the reply, which we have not seen. If all is as good as this and as delicately rebukeful it is very clever:

"You must, however, not understand me as if I were at all disturbed by the 'names' you call me. I am accustomed to that sort of thing at the hands of a certain class of politicians, and bear it with ease. Neither should you think that I wish to claim any standing in the republican party. My way of looking at things will probably never have your approval; but I may, perhaps, succeed in making it intelligible to you. I believe that a party organization is not an end of itself, but merely a means for the attainment of public ends. I, therefore, do not worship a political party as a divinity entitled to my devotion under all circumstances, but regard it simply as an organization of citizens standing together for public objects on which they agree. I believe, and have always believed, that whenever such agreement on essential points ceases, and whenever a citizen becomes consciously convinced that he will serve the public welfare best by making, either temporary or permanently, a change of party relations, it is not only his moral right, but his duty, to make it. Moreover, I believe that any doctrine to the contrary is highly dangerous to the integrity of free institutions."

Dandruff is an exudation from the pores of the skin that spreads and dies, forming scurf and causing the hair to fall out. Hall's Hair Renewer cures it.

The Boston Herald says silver dollars are flat money. It talks of "intrinsic value" and talks like a simpleton. That has been exploded long ago and no leading political economist holds it. It says: "The material counts for nothing in giving them a circulation value, any more than does the paper on which greenbacks are printed."

The Same... Old Sarsaparilla.

That's Ayer's. The same old sarsaparilla as it was made and sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer 50 years ago. In the laboratory it is different. There modern appliances lend speed to skill and experience. But the sarsaparilla is the same old sarsaparilla that made the record—50 years of cures. Why don't we better it? Well, we're much in the condition of the Bishop and the raspberry: "Doubtless," he said, "God might have made a better berry. But doubtless, also, He never did." Why don't we better the sarsaparilla? We can't. We are using the same old plant that cured the Indians and the Spaniards. It has not been bettered. And since we make sarsaparilla compound out of sarsaparilla plant, we see no way of improvement. Of course, if we were making some secret chemical compound we might. . . . But we're not. We're making the same old sarsaparilla to cure the same old diseases. You can tell it's the same old sarsaparilla because it works the same old cures. It's the sovereign blood purifier, and—it's Ayer's.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF—OF—
Chas. H. Fletcher
IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

JONAH'S GOURD VINE GREW UP IN A NIGHT.

It has taken years for Wilmington's Big Racket Store to become firmly rooted in the hearts of the people. But it is there, and there to stay. We have always so conducted our large dry goods business that the people who knew us had confidence in our goods and prices. We sell the best values and always at bottom prices.

We sell in the dry goods department, on the first floor, on your left as you enter the front door, silks of all prices—nice black Silks, Gros Grains, Taffetas, Black Satin, Colored Satin, China Silks, Drapery Silks and Silkines, Black and Colored Satin from 25c to \$1.25 per yard.

In Dress Goods we have a very large assortment. We bought from Mr. McIntire all of his stock of Dress Goods, so that we can afford to sell much under the price, as I bought his stock for the spot cash at a discount, and I can afford to sell them for less than his first cost. We have all prices in Black Goods from 10c, 12½c, 18c, 20c, 25c; 44 inches wide at 35c, 45c and 50c; 50 inches wide at 75c, 80c, \$1.00, \$1.25. We have the Gold Medal Brand, every piece warranted by the company not to change its color. We sell all grades of Organdies, Lawns, Shallices, Dimities, that we are trying to sell regardless of cost. We do not feel able to pack up the goods and carry them over to next season. A good Lawn at 4c; it is the best cloth for the money you ever saw. Shallices at 3c. White Cross-Bar Lawn at 3½c.

On the same side lower down, in our store, you can find Wash Goods, White Goods, Duck, Piques, Cretons. We can please the most fastidious as to quality and prices.

We have TABLE LINEN in large quantity. We sell it, 60 inches wide, bleached, at 25c; Turkey Red, 60 inches wide, warranted fast colors, at 25c; remnants from 1 to 2 yards in Turkey Red Table Linen at 16c a yard; better, bleached and unbleached Table Linen, 60 to 72 inches wide, from 35c to \$1.25. Doilies from 25c to \$2.00 a dozen.

LACE CURTAINS—We carry a large variety. We sell them from 50c to \$2.00 a pair.

On the same floor we carry Corsets—everything in the Corset line, from 21c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 a pair, and if you need a pair of Corsets at any price, see ours. We sell Warner's, H. & P. and R. & G. Globe, Kable, and several other brands.

We carry Shoes on one side of our store, which is 112 feet long, from the ceiling to the floor, about 6,000 pair, and sell them cheaper than regular dealers, and can cut the price, as we have other things to help to pay ex-

penses. Baby Shoes from 15c to 50c a pair. Misses' Shoes from 35c to \$1.00 a pair. Ladies' Shoes from 50c to \$2.50 a pair. Men's Shoes from 90c to \$3.50 a pair. We can do you right as to fit and price. Our Shoes are all honest goods. We sell good goods or none.

In Watches we can sell you a nice Nickel-Finish Watch at \$1.35 each; a nice Watch and keeps good time.

Tellus's Face Powders from 10c, 20c, 25c, and with each package we give a nice painted picture, 5½ by 8 inches, free. All styles of Cologne and Toilet articles.

We have a big line of Umbrellas, from 40c to \$2.50 each. Walking Canes from 10c to 50c each.

Look at our large windows and see the prices we have and the goods we display.

We will ride up on our electric elevator and look over our second floor, which is 50 by 112 feet, and you can find the largest and best selected stock of MILLINERY HIBBONS, the best assortment in the state, from 1c to \$1.00 per yard. Also Feathers, Flowers, Tips, Plumes, Aligrettes, Ladies' and Children's Hats, Baby Caps and Bibs, Tam O'Shanter Caps, both felt and wool, lawn and duck. Hats, trimmed, from 50c to \$1.00 and up to \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$3.00 and \$5.00. If you need any Millinery, we have it, and can please you if you can give ours a look.

On the same floor we carry a stock of Gents' and Boys' CLOTHING. We have just received a big portion of our nice new Fall Suits we bought before the Tariff Bill went into effect, and can sell them as close as we ever did. We have Suits, all wool, nice goods, good fall and winter weight, at \$3.50 a suit; all wool at \$5.00 a suit; fine fall Plaid, and stylish colors for young men, up to date in every respect, at \$6.50, \$7.00, \$7.50, \$8.00 and up to \$12.50 a suit. We know we can meet competition as to style and quality, and over-match and under-sell as to quantity and price. We sell all styles of Boys' Clothing, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, all grades and styles.

We may ride on the elevator to the third floor, which is 50 by 112 feet, and on that floor you can find our Wholesale DRY GOODS Department—Bleaching, Domestic Goods of all kinds, Trunks in large numbers, from 50c to \$5.50 each; Window Shades from 12½c to 50c, Carpets, Mattings, Rugs, Blankets, Quilts, Oil Cloths, Chairs, Tables, and almost anything in the house furnishing line.

We want your trade. We are no Jonah gourd vine. We do business in an up to date style, and ask you to give us a call, at 112 North Front street, opposite The Graton hotel.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Propr., OF WILMINGTON'S BIG RACKET STORE

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OFFER FOR SALE
Best Quality, Full Weight
FLOUR, BACON, SUGAR, LARD,
Molasses, Meal, Salt, Lime, Cement
Plaster, Hay Corn, Hoop Iron, Oats, Rivets,
Glue, Bagging and Ties at lowest prices.
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